THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. XI., N°. 520. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1860. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₱ ANNUM.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after this date, and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulate General in Japan.

H. B. M.'s Legation, Yeddo, February 20th, 1860.

By Order, ABEL A. J. GOWER.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM DENT, Junior, in Our Firm ceased on the 30th ultimo.

We have this day admitted Mr. HENRY WILLIAM DENT a Partner in our Firm.

DENT & Co.

6ae Hongkong, 2d July, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. W. H. VACHER and Mr. R. JARVIE in our firm ceased on the 30th ultimo.

GILMAN & Co.

11au China, 2d July, 1860.

NOTICE.

WE have established ourselves, as *Merchants and Commission Agents*, in Shanghai, under the style or firm of JARVIE, THORBURN & Co.

BUCHANAN, HAMILTON & Co., *of Glasgow.*
ROBERT JARVIE, *of Shanghai.*
WILLIAM THORBURN, *of Shanghai.*

Glasgow, 12th March, 1860.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the above we have this day established ourselves, as *Merchants and Commission Agents*, at this port.

JARVIE, THORBURN & Co.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1860. 4au

NOTICE.

CONSEQUENT on Mr. BLAND's retirement, our Firm, after this date, will be changed to that of SHAW, BROTHERS & Co., the partners being,

CHARLES SHAW, *London.*
THOMAS K. SHAW, *Liverpool.*
HENRY G. HOLLINGWORTH, *Shanghae.*

SHAW, BLAND & Co.

30se Shanghae, 30th June, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have established themselves at this Port as *Merchants and Commission Agents.*

CHAPMAN, KING & Co.

4au Shanghai, 1st May, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE PURPOSE establishing myself in Kanagawa on the 1st May as *Tea Inspector and General Commission Agent.*

W. G. ASPINALL.

tf Shanghai, April 19th, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. JOHN BLAIN, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.

tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Partnership under the style of BENETT & LEIGHTON for the transaction of *Commission Business.*

P. H. BENETT.
H. LEIGHTON.

tf Shanghai, 1st September, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore carried on in my name, will, from this date, be conducted under the style of J. B. MAJOR & Co.

JOHN MAJOR.

1se Nagasaki, 25th May, 1860.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as a *General Commission Merchant.*

G. H. ALFELD.

24no Nagasaki. (Japan.) 1st May, 1860.

NOTICE.

I have this day established a *General Commission Agency*, at this Port.

W. J. ALT.

tf Nagasaki, 6th January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have established themselves at this Port as *General Agents and Commission Merchants.*

L. FRIEDEBERG & Co.

tf Nagasaki, 1st January, 1860.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong*—*Singapore*, the *Straits, Ceylon, the Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
W. H. DALZIEL, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. JELLICOE, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 26th November, 1859.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ½ *per cent per annum.*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents in Shanghae.*

tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOW & Co.

tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1859.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees,

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co., *Agents for Shanghai.*

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.

tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Mex. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents in Shanghai.*

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 1855.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

BASS'S Pale Ale in Hhds., October brew.
Champagne of the 1st quality, Crème de Bouzy, in doz. cases.
Finest Pale Sherry and Old Port in 3 doz. cases.
Pale Brandy, Gin and Whiskey in doz cases.

Apply to

WATSON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 22d June, 1860.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR ENFIELD RIFLES, latest improvements, with Accoutrements complete, and a supply of Cartridges.

MACEWEN & Co.

21jy Hongkong, June 1860.

FOR SALE.

ALE, PORTER, and BROWN STOUT in Hogsheads.

MACEWEN & Co.

21jy Hongkong, June 1860.

CIRCULAR.

SODA-WATER & LEMONADE.

THE undersigned has commenced making the above beverages for the season and begs to state that the quality is unsurpassed by any made in China.

Prices as usual, viz:

Lemonade per doz. .....Tael 1.0.0
Soda-water " ..... " 0.7.5

Bottles if not returned within the space of One Month, are charged One Tael per doz.

Soda-water Bottles bought at fair prices.

P. F. RICHARDS, *Astor House.*

tf Shanghai, 10th May, 1860.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

TIME TABLE.

SHOWING the proposed movements of the MAIL STEAMERS between ENGLAND and SHANGHAI, approved by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. Corrected for 1860.

North-China Herald Office,
April 16th, 1860.

FAMILIAR PHRASES
IN
ENGLISH & ROMANIZED JAPANESE.
By The Revd. J. LIGGINS.
Price—5 mace.
London Mission & North-China Herald Office.
April 14th, 1860.

FOR SALE.

A FEW Copies of the Correspondence with The Honorable F. W. A. BRUCE, C.B., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in China, relating to the affair at Taku in June 1859,—published in the *London Gazette* and reprinted in the *North-China Herald*—may be had in Pamphlet form at this Office.

tf Shanghai, 19th January, 1860.

FOR SALE.

At the Office of the North-China Herald.

THE "*HSIN CHING LU*," or "*Book of Experiments*," by T. F. WADE, Esq., *Chinese Secretary*; a work in THREE PARTS, designed to assist Students of the Peking Dialect. Price $6.00.

tf Shanghai, 11th June, 1859.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing the Exchange given by Bullion Remittances, from Shanghai to India.

Price, Tls. 2 per Copy.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.

tf Shanghai, 27th September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy,

JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,

at

FOGG & Co.; HALL & HOLTZ;
and
KUPFERSCHMID & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

WORKS ON SALE.

At the London Mission Printing Office,
SHANGHAE.

TO be had also at the Office of the *North-China Herald*—

Medhurst's STATE and PROSPECTS of CHINA, ...	*Tls.* 2.0.0
THE TRUE MEANING of the word *SHIN*, or "SPIRIT,"	0.5.0
GLANCE at the INTERIOR of CHINA, ...	1.0.0
THE CHINAMAN ABROAD, or a Desultory Account of the MALAYAN ARCHIPELAGO, by *Ong-t'hae-hae*,	0.5.0
ON THE SILK MANUFACTURE, & CULTIVATION of the MULBERRY, ...	0.7.5
GENERAL DESCRIPTION of SHANGHAE and its Environs, ..	1.0.0
NOTIONS of the CHINESE concerning GOD and SPIRITS, ...	2.0.0
CHINESE PHONETIC VOCABULARY,—1 Rupee each, or 3 copies for	1.0.0
GRAMMAR of the Mandarin, Colloquial Dialect of the Chinese language, ...	2.0.0
ENGLISH & CHINESE MEDICAL VOCABULARY, ...	0.3.0
A GUIDE to Conversation in the English and Chinese languages, ..	3.0.0
THOM'S CHINESE SPEAKER in the MANDARIN DIALECT.....	2.0.0
ÆSOP'S FABLES in CHINESE and ENGLISH, ...	2.0.0

HOUSES & LAND.

TO LET.

A Coal Godown, with a Wharf privilege, situated on the *Hong que* side, near the Old Dock. Capacity 1,000 tons,

Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th July, 1860.

TO BE LET.

FOR A SHORT PERIOD.

THE commodious dwelling House with or without a large Godown, standing on Lot No. 33, situated at the corner of Park Lane and Church Street.

Apply to

BARNES DALLAS.

tf Shanghai, 29th June, 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
" Officers do. ..... " 1.5.0 "
" General Wards,..... " 1.0.0 "
Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

MADAME WRIGHT,
MAGAZIN DES MODES.
BARRIER ROAD, SHANGHAI.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

H. FOGG & Co.,
Ship Chandlers, General Store-Keepers, Auctioneers, and General Agents.
On the Bund, near the Bridge leading to the French Settlement,
SHANGHAI.

4f 2d March, 1860.

CLARK & Co.
Shipchandlers, Storekeepers, Commission Agents and Auctioneers.
SHANGHAI,

Ships supplied with fresh Provisions, Ballast and Filtered Water.

G. GÜNTHER,
SAILMAKER.
YANK KING-PANG CREEK.
Next door to MESSRS. Clark & Co.
SHANGHAI.

20ap 20th April, 1860.

McKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
YANG-KING PANG CREEK,
Opposite SAE-KEE's Silk Shop.
SHANGHAI.

SAEKEE & CO..
Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. FOGG & Co.

HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,

Lacqueredware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c.

AND,

Champagne and other Wines.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,

AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

DR. GEO. M. BATES,
YOKUHAMA—JAPAN.
Terms for attending upon Ships,

One month,.....$25:00
More than half a month, ...$25:00
Less " " $12:50
If not employed by the month, per visit,..... $ 5:00

N. B.—Medicines when furnished will be charged extra. 23ju

THOMAS KEPPELL,
Ship Builder.
NAGASAKI.

REPAIRS PROMPTLY EXECUTED,

Constantly on Hand,
MASTS, BOATS & BLOCKS
IRONWORK FITTED TO ORDER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BENSON & TOPPING.
Commission Merchants.
KANAGAWA,
JAPAN.

E. S. BENSON.
A. TOPPING. 21jy

DRY DOCK.

THE PATENT SLIP DOCK & COMPANY

BEG to announce that they are prepared to repair and execute all descriptions of repairs to ships, in the most efficient manner, under the supervision of European shipwrights, &c.

H. M. S. *SARACEN*, and a number of other vessels, ranging to 550 Tons Register, have been repaired in the Dock since it was opened last March.

WILLIAM CLOUGHTON,
Director.

New Harbour, Singapore,
30th March, 1860. 5my

ELEY'S AMMUNITION

COMPRISES EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AND MILITARY AMMUNITION.

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Percussion Caps, as originally invented by them, are particularly adapted for use in India, where the caps are often allowed to remain a long time on the nipples of rifles and fowling-pieces, the ignition being at all times safe and certain, whilst in humid weather the discharge is as instantaneous as with ordinary caps on the driest day. For testimonials as to their value for shooting in India, *See Col. Jacob's work on "Rifles & Projectiles."*

PATENT WIRE CARTRIDGES

For killing game at long distances; also the Green Cartridges, made with the largest drop shot and mould shot, will be found very effective at large game, where the sportsman has not a rifle in the field.

Also, chemically prepared Cloth and Felt Gun-Waddings, to prevent the leading of guns. Cartridges Cases for breech-loading shot guns, and Ball Cartridges for Prince's and other breech-loading Rifles, Muskets, Pistols, &c.

ELEY BROTHERS,
Sole Contractors to the War Department.

For Waterproof Military Caps, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers, Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, &c.

Gray's Inn Road, London, (wholesale only).

NOTICE.

THE *LADY'S NEWSPAPER & PICTORIAL TIMES*, is the best ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL for Ladies, being especially devoted to their interests, instruction, and amusement. It contains each week, besides the usual Illustrations of the Events of the Day, the Latest Paris Fashions and the Newest Work-table Patterns (working size); and is therefore particularly valuable to Ladies, and Families out of town, and quite invaluable in the Colonies.

Annual Subscription (paid in advance), £1. 6s., either stamped or post-paid to any British Colony. May be ordered at the Office, 83, Fleet Street, London, or through any respectable news agent.

ADVERTISEMENT.

R. T. PRITCHETT, RIFLE, GUN, AND SWORD MANUFACTURER to Her Majesty's War Department and the Hon. East India Company, begs to call the attention of Officers and Gentlemen abroad to the sound quality and efficiency of the Arms he produces, both for Military purposes and the Sports of the Field. Every GUN sold by R. T. PRITCHETT is manufactured on the premises, and every RIFLE is bored, rifled, and shot under his personal superintendence. For both large or small bore the PRITCHETT BULLET, as adopted by H. M. Government, without cup or plug, is found most serviceable—very numerous testimonials having been received of its range and truth of flight. To the manufacture of SWORDS also, great attention is paid, the most efficient proof of strength and spring being applied, a guarantee given of the quality of the blade, which is uniformly tested by powerful machinery in the presence of the purchaser, before made up.

86 St. James's-street London.

FREDERICK J. SMITH & CO.
54 Clement Street, Birmingham,
ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS and Export Ironmongers—Supply at Manufacturers prices every description of Ironmongery, Bedsteads, Earthenware, Glassware, Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, Plated and Papier Mâché Goods, Watches, Jewellery, &c.

ALGAR & STREET,
Colonial Newspaper & Commission Agents.
THE COLONIAL PRESS

SUPPLIED WITH
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, TYPE, INK, PRESSES, CORRESPONDENT'S LETTERS,
AND ANY EUROPEAN GOODS,
ON LONDON TERMS.

COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS received at this Office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

13, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street, London.

APPETITE AND DIGESTION IMPROVED

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE imparts the most exquisite relish to every variety of Dish, and, by its tonic and invigorating properties, enbleas the Stomach to perfectly digest the food. The habitual use of this Sauce has been found most conducive to health.

Sold by the principal dealers in Sauces universally. Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, 68, Broad Street, Worcester, and 19, Fenchurch Street, London, Also by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Formosa*, Captain Hy. Browne, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Tuesday, the 17th July, at daylight*, (or any time of the night *of the 16th and 17th*, as the state of the tides may require), with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *vid* Hongkong.

She will have room for 2,200 bales of Silk for Ports beyond Suez. Applications for which, will be received until *Noon of to-day, Friday*, when the usual allotment will be made.

Cargo will be received on board up to 5 P.M. *of Saturday, the 14th July*, and Parcels at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this office.

W. R. DALZIEL,
for the Agent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 13th July, 1860.

N.B.—Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

NOTICE.

WE beg to inform the Community and Visitors of Shanghai, that the business hereunto carried on under the firm of Kupferschmid & Co. will from this date be carried on under the style of Reimer & Co.

KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
Shanghai, 2d July, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to inform the Community and Visitors of Shanghai, that they will from this date carry on the business of Messrs. Kupferschmid & Co.

REIMER & Co.
13ee [Shanghai, 2d July, 1860.

Ta-shing. 泰興

REIMER & CO.,
Chronometer, Watch and Clock Makers, and Jewellers.
CHURCH STREET, CORNER OF FIVES COURT LANE.
SHANGHAE.

Chronometers carefully rated
Shanghai, 2d July, 1860.

REIMER & CO.,
General Storekeepers, Commission Agents, and Auctioneers.
12ja Shanghai, 24 July, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. GEORGE FINDLAY, in our Firm, ceased *on the 30th ultimo.*

Mr. ANGUS J. CAMPBELL has been admitted a Partner in our Firm, from this date.

FLETCHER & Co.
1f Hongkong, 2d July, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day established themselves, as *General Commission Agents* at this port.

GÜTSCHOW & Co.
15ee Yokuhama, 1st May, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD CAREY SMITH is authorized to sign our Firm by procuration at *Foochow.*

TURNER & Co.
1f Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A BRANCH of the above Company having been opened at *Foochow*, Policies will now be granted upon risks from that port.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents in China for the Eastern Marine Insce. Compy.
1f Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1860.

LATEST DATES.

England, ...	May 26	Singapore, ...	June 29
Bombay, ...	June 16	Hongkong, ...	July 8
Calcutta, ...	June 23	New York, ...	May 12
Galle.	June 22		

Latest dates in England from China,—

From Hongkong...Mar. 30 } Mail received *vid*
„ Shanghai... „ 23 } Marseilles, May 12.
„ Shanghai...April 9 } By Electric Telegh. May 21.

DEATH.

On the 20th May, at Peckham, Mary, widow of the late Capt. Walter Warden, H.E.I.C.S., aged 57, and mother of E. Warden, of Shanghai.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS.
taken by
A SHIP REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation
at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

Ending 13th July 1860.	*Ending 13th July 1859.*
7,—*Max.* 75° *Min.* 67	*Max.* 78 *Min.* 73
8,— „ 78 „ 67	„ 76 „ 70
9,— „ 82 „ 74	„ 74 „ 71
10,— „ 80 „ 76	„ 73 „ 68
11,— „ 78 „ 76	„ 77 „ 70
12,— „ 80 „ 76	„ 79 „ 72
13,— „ 90 „ 77	„ 84 „ 76

To be continued weekly.

QUOTATIONS.
(Friday.)

EXCHANGE.—*On London*, 6 months' sight, Gs. 7¼*d.*; Credits, Gs. 8*d.*; Bill with documents, Gs. 8¼*d.* per Ti. *On Bombay*, Bank Bills, accepted and 3 days' sight, Rs. 320 per 100 Tls. *On Hongkong*, 97½ per cent discount.

OPIUM.

	Malwa		*Patna*	
June,	New. Tls.	New, Tls.	Old, Tls.	
7,	..490 a 495 —	....610 —	..625 —	—
9,	..490 — —	....610 —	..620 a 625	—
10,	..490 — —	....610 —	..620 a 625n't.	
11,	..490 a 492 —	....610 —	..620 a 625n't.	
12,	..492 a 495 —	....610 —	..620 a 625n't.	
13,	..495 — —	....610 —	..625 —	n't.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—July 13, *Griefswold*, (Prus. bq.), —, from Hongkong; *Senator*, (N. G. barque), Slocombe, from Vancouver; *Seamans Bride*, (Am. sh.), Wyman, from Hongkong.

DEPARTED.—July 13, *Clio*, (Bre. bq.), Frühling, for Hongkong & Whampoa; *Meurthe*, (H. I. M. str.), Jauréguiberry, for Chefoo; *Sunbeam*, (Br. sh.), Barge, for Swatow.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Yang-tsze*, from Hongkong, Capt. Rosseau, and Mr. Vietch. Per *Formosa*, Major Sorel, Capt. J. Bell, Messrs. Croix, Champremain, Brunzel, Plate, P. Schill, E. Chabert, D. Scott, J. Tooval, and E. Rawler.

DEPARTED.—Per *Yang-tsze*, for Hongkong, Messrs. H. N. Lay, and T. B. Whitney. Per *Hartford*, for Japan H. E. John E. Ward, G. W. Heard, Esq., Secty. of Legation, and A. A. Hayes.

ARRIVED AT ASTOR HOUSE.

Messrs. T. Slootechesky, Charles Zill, A. Lucy, A. Rosenberg, André Novossilsay, M. Chimby, P. Rossier, M. Grigorieff, N. Zarouhine, Lieut. Mertisleff, Mons. Kauprionoff, Pauskon, George A. Cables, Mons. Perelectine, Sventongetzky, de Pétriff, Lofrontsing, Onandem, John Tyson, J. B. Tootal.

PER P. & O. Company's mail steamers at Hongkong.

ARRIVED.—Per *Cadiz*, for Hongkong Major Sarl. Sargeon Palmer, Messrs. Coffin, Wallis, C. Dickens, Jr., Lafan, Ruedon, Rebden, Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. Mereden and son, for Shanghai Messrs. Croix, and Plate.

EXPECTED.—To leave Southampton,—
June 4.
For Hongkong, Messrs. Hamilton, Ellis, Quartermaster Bluston, and Mrs. Anderson.
June 20.
For Shanghai, Mr. Dulcken.
Aug. 4.
For Hongkong, Mr. F. Cholmley.
For Shanghai, Mr. E. Elias.
Aug. 20.
For Hongkong, Mr. & Mrs. C. P. Still.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
(From the Daily Shipping & Commercial News.)

SHANGHAI, July 12th,—The Brit. sh. *Ballarat* spoke the *Magnet* from New York, in the Straits of Sunda.

BRITISH CONSULAR NOTIFICATION.

THE undersigned, Her Majesty's Consul, having received instructions from Her Majesty's Envoy and Chief Superintendent of Trade to apply for an extension of the period for granting drawbacks for import duties, hereby notifies to H. M.'s subjects, that the Superintendent of Customs, Woo, has replied to the following effect:—

Drawback notes will be granted for the duties on all imports that are re-shipped to foreign countries within twelve months, reckoned from the date of application for the discharging permit to the date of application for the reloading permit; and this rule shall have a retrospective effect to the 1st of January of this year. All substitutions of goods, inclusive of sunstitutions between Japanese teas brought into this port and native teas, are strictly prohibited; and care must be taken that the weights and quantities exactly correspond, and are properly reported.

THOS. TAYLOR MEADOWS,
H. M.'s Consul.

British Consulate,
Shanghae, 13th July, 1860.

BRITISH CONSULAR NOTIFICATION.

THE undersigned, H. M.'s Consul has received the following communication from H. M.'s Senior Naval Officer at this port, to be published on the part of Vice-Admiral Hope, the Commander-in-Chief.

THOS. TAYLOR MEADOWS,
H. M.'s Consul.

Standing Order No. 60.
Hydrographical No. 13.
Chesapeake, Talienwhan Bay,
4th July, 1860.

The following is communicated for general information:—

ENCOUNTER ROCK.—This Rock discovered by H. M. S. *Encounter* to the Southward of Talien-whan Harbour is always water and in Lat. 38° 34′ N., Long. 121° 36′ E., in the direct line between Chefoo and Talien-whan Bay.

HESPER ROCK.—H. M. S. *Actæon* gives the position of this Rock in Lat. 38° 13′ N., Long. 120° 51′ E., being 9 miles N.W. by W. of the position assigned by the Master of the *Hesper*.

FISHERMAN ROCK.—This Rock was discovered by H. M. S. *Actæon*, it is in Lat. 38° 18′ N., Long. 120° 44′ E. The Islands about the Miau-tau Straits are reported to be 8 miles further West than placed on the Admiralty Chart.

ROUND ISLAND.—This Island is in latitude 38° 39′ N., longitude 122° 10′ E.

J. HOPE,
Vice-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

To the Respective Officers in Command.

THE time appointed for the next outward mail for Europe to leave here is on Tuesday the 17th inst.—the post-office packets closing on the day before.

THE next Inward mail from London 11th June will be due in Hongkong on the 24th, and here on the 31st inst. by P. & O. Steamers. Last year it was received here per *Yang-tsze* on the 29th.

FURTHER NOTES ON THE INSURGENTS.

THE iconoclastic tendencies of the T'ai P'ings are still in full vigour. Nowhere, apparently, do they leave the idols untouched. At Bingbong, near the residence of the chief in command, a temple was noticed which has been entirely cleared of its images. A table is placed instead of the incense-stand, and on it are three tea-cups covered. The Insurgents said that they were intended for use in offerings to the Heavenly Father. When asked what else they present, the reply was, that all articles of food are made use of. When the inquiry was made, what was the object of these sacrifices? They answered to express reverence for God.

In other temples the idols are simply mutilated or destroyed, without being removed. It is common to see the nose, chin, and hands cut off. The floors of these buildings are bestrewn with the relics of helpless gods, Buddhist and Tauist, male and female. Some are cast into the canals, and are found floating down the stream mingled with the debris of rifled houses, and the remains of the dead.

They do nothing to bury the dead. At Suochow some remarks were made to the chiefs on the danger that must arise from this neglect. They said it was an employment in which their "young brethren" were excessively reluctant to engage. It must be supposed that the active life of the insurgents helps to keep them in health, but the atmosphere they breathe, as well as the water they drink, cannot but be exceedingly injurious.

It was pleasant to see little boats with a flag marked Chung shan kung t'ang, passing along some parts of the canal to carry away floating bodies for interment. They are manned by the villagers, who are paid for this act of charity by the native institution named on the flag, "The public hall for all the virtues." Those engaged in such a benevolent occupation are not of course assaulted or impeded by the T'ai P'ings when they pass. Yet they do not venture to towns where the rebels are posted in force.

The Grand Canal, though completely in the possession of the rebels, is crossed at many points by the boats of the country people engaged in trade or in removing families and furniture. Some villages on its banks are uninjured. At Pa-ch'ih, to the north of Bingbong, the temple only has been attacked. The houses on the other side have not been touched. On the walls of the temple, was a proclamation exhorting the inhabitants to desert bad superstition, and worship the Heavenly Father, also to bring tribute to the ruler of the new dynasty. If they act in this way they will be well treated, otherwise they must expect punishment. They sometimes send forward a single long-haired messenger with a proclamation to post at towns a few miles distant, knowing that the prevailing terror which has seized on the people will be his protection. The T'ai P'ings are a fearless race. One, two, or three, will travel for several miles alone, from one rendezvous to another, and this with long hair. When shaven they come to Shanghai and other public places, returning when their business is accomplished. Rebels of ten years' standing may be met with whose hair is short, through their having been absent recently in disguise. They all wear queues at present pinned on the crown of the head, with the front hair combed back to p'ait with the queue. After the new dynasty is inaugurated, a change is to be made in this respect.

Among their adherents, perhaps the Canton men are the most sensible of the value of foreign trade, but they are less impregnated with the religious views of T'ien wang. Both the religious earnestness of the Kwang-si men, and the instinct for commerce of their companions from Canton will, it is to be hoped, promote friendliness to foreign nations.

They speak confidently of the existence and good health of their celebrated chief T'ai P'ing Wang, more commonly known among them as Tien Wang, the name given long ago to the Cheu emperors. It is remarkable that there should have been any doubt of his existence. The insurgents at Bingbong speak of having seen him personally on several occasions. He appears in public about once or twice in a month and performs a special act of worship to the Heavenly Father. Probably he is in better health now than formerly. His eldest son, a youth of fifteen, already writes well-composed public documents. The son of the Eastern King, who died several years since, is eighteen, and will assume his father's rank. The Western king has also a successor, a nephew of the same name. Their usual name for Nanking is T'ien-king, *heavenly capital*, for their dynasty T'ien-c'hau, *heavenly dynasty*, and for themselves, "brethren," "old and new," or T'ien-ping, *heavenly soldiers*. That Hungsien t'sinen should have lived through all the vicissitudes of the last ten years, and still continue to be the real head of the revolutionary movement is a notable fact. He is an extraordinary man, one of those men whose career is marked out by a superior destiny, and who usually achieve that which they undertake. Who will venture to predict what he will not yet accomplish? The return of Hung-jen, his pious and amiable relative (now the "shield king" Kan-wang,) after years spent under missionary teaching,* to impart as we may hope clear and scriptural views on christianity to T'ien-wang and his court, is another circumstance full of promise. It is fervently to be desired that he will not be prevented from effecting a pre-eminently useful work by becoming intoxicated with the giddy dignity to which he has been raised.†

Comparing the present religious state of the revolutionists with what they were at Nanking and Chen-kiang eight years ago, there appears to be little difference. They have free prayer on week-days, and they burn a written prayer on the Sabbath, something after the mode adopted by the Confucianists at the spring and autumn sacrifices. They have a solemn act of worship at midnight, when offerings are presented to the Heavenly Father. The subjects of their prayers are, in the case of those who possess a coarser mould of mind, victory in battle, and the speedy subjugation of "the hills and rivers." The more thoughtful pray for forgiveness of sin, and the salvation of the soul. They do not read much. What they know they learn by rote. Books would be an encumbrance in travelling, proceeding as they do from one city to another on horseback or on foot. At Soochow they stated, that they were expecting books in a few days from Nanking. They have now, they said, upwards of fifty authorized works. In their almanac for 1858 only twenty-four are mentioned. Probably then many new books have been published since the Kan-wang arrived.

Sympathy with the religious views of the insurgents, so far as they agree with scripture, does not involve an approval of plunder and bloodshed. There are doubtless many among them who are no better than robbers. Their actions prove them to be so. But such an appellation ought not to be applied to the leading men and the better class among them. The people make a clear distinction between the "true long-haired men," and those who have joined them to enrich themselves by rapine. They are often heard saying to one another that the true long-haired men would not be guilty of such and such crimes which have occurred within their knowledge. The imperialists are wrong in calling the leaders of the insurrection "thieves," and the T'ai-p'ings are wrong in denominating the imperialist soldiers "demons and imps." Too many gross crimes have in all ages been committed by those who made profession of virtue and piety, for us to wonder that when the Kwangsi men had embarked in this struggle, a crowd of hypocritical and unprincipled men should soon have joined their ranks. These men will oppress the people whenever they have opportunity. It is they, we believe, that kill well-dressed persons, who plead that they have no silver, and illtreat the women of the towns they take. The impression among the people is that when leaders of rank arrive at newly captured places these outrages are prevented, and their commission is punished with death. Should they establish their dynasty there can be no doubt that they would set on foot a far more rigid and vigorous morality than that to which the Chinese have long been accustomed. Our knowledge of their past history, and of their books, requires that we should expect this. But at present, they are encumbered with a motley multitude of men, who have nothing better than the common Chinese conscience, with the slightest possible knowledge of the T'ai P'ing religious system. A large number of these have joined them by compulsion, and are therefore destitute of the principles which animate those who compose the original nucleus of the movement.

J. E.

* Hung-jen parted from Sien-tsinen in 1851, was baptized by Rev. Theodore Hamberg at Hongkong, in November 1853, with three of his companions from the cradle of the T'ai P'ing movement, left Shanghai in the spring of 1855, and reached Nanking in the summer of 1855 from Canton.

† He is styled Kien-tsien-sui "nine thousand years." The Chung-wang, at Soochow is "six thousand years." Till recently he was "four thousand years." The address "ten thousand years" is limited to the T'ien-wang.

THE policy which we should adopt in reference to this movement, is strict neutrality. To oppose it, would be censurable in principle, subversive of the kindly feeling which the leaders of it cherish towards foreigners, and pernicious to the best interests of trade. They only ask to be left alone to fight their own battle; and to allow them this, is the least thing we can do. They don't seek our assistance. They feel perfect confidence in themselves. The demolition of idolatry, and the downfal of the Tartar dynasty within the boundaries of the eighteen provinces, they regard as unalterably fixed by an inviolable decree. And further, they have a deep and unmistakeable conviction, that they are the instruments divinely appointed to secure this end, and that time is all they need to accomplish their task *single-handed*. They are now, not only in possession of some of the fairest portions of this empire; but also, are looking forward with glowing anticipation to many a speedy and brilliant victory. Should they be able to take Hangchow and Chinkiang (as they hope to do shortly) and hold what they have in their possession, then, the day is not far distant, when our safety in travelling, for both Missionary and Commercial purposes, together with the very existence of one of the most important branches of trade, will depend upon them. They are now our friends, and nothing could justify the step that would convert them into our foes. We have nothing to do with the question—whether the movement is right or wrong. The Chinese must decide this for themselves. Revolutions have been common in China, and more than one of the revolutionary chiefs have been canonized as Saints. Should the present chief succeed in his attempt to establish a native dynasty, based upon righteous principles, his name, though now greatly maligned, will be transmitted to posterity with applause, and he himself will be ranked among the greatest of China's sons. The interests of religion, commerce, and civilization, point out *neutrality* as the only legitimate ground for western nations to take. As Christians let us watch this struggle intelligently, wait patiently the evolution of events, and pray that he who is the God of battles as well as the God of peace, would graciously bring harmony out of the present discord, and order out of the present confusion.

G. J.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.—A portion of the London Mail for this port, of 29th May, arrived here on Wednesday last, per "Yangtze," one day in advance of the bulk of the Mail, which arrived per P. & O. Steamer *Formosa*, on Thursday, 12th instant. By this opportunity we have dates from Bombay to the 16th, Galle 22nd, and Singapore 30th ultimo, and Hongkong, 8th instant. The mail arrived in Hongkong, per *Cadiz* on 6th instant.

The following are the principal items of interest from the Overland Papers:—

Garibaldi appears to have gained considerable success in Sicily, and by last accounts was in possession of Palermo.

A very uneasy feeling prevailed at home, concerning the rumoured alliance of France and Russia, and the revival of the Turkish question again, apparently to suit their own views; altogether the affairs of Europe were in a very unsettled state. Great dissatisfaction had been expressed in England at the terms of the Commercial Treaty with France, as not securing advantages equal to the concessions made by us. The Bill for the repeal of the paper duties was thrown out in the House of Lords by a majority of 89, after a very interesting debate.

Sir Charles Trevelyan has been recalled, and Sir Henry Ward appointed Governor of Madras in his stead. It is stated that the Government have resolved to abolish the local European Army in India.

Pullinger, the late cashier of the Union Bank has been sentenced to 21 years penal servitude.

The *Derby* was won by Mr. Merry's *Thormanby*; the *Wizard* second. Betting: 5 to 1 against *Thormanby*, 3 to 1 against *Wizard*. The net value of the stakes was £6,050, in addition to which Mr. Merry is said to have won in bets upwards £70,000.

Albert Smith died at his residence at Fulham on 23d May.

BULLION.—Per, *Perd*, from Southampton, 20th May, 1860,—

For Hongkong,.....£ 44,310
For Shanghai, ...£131,278

Consols, 95 for money.

Rate of Discount,—Bank of England, minimum 4 per cent.

Bar Silver, 5*s.* 1½*d.* per oz. Standard.

Mexican Dollars, 5*s.* 2¼*d.* per oz.

Coin and Bullion in the Bank of England, in both Departments £15,844,195.

Tea—Common Congou, 1*s.* 4*d.* a 1*s.* 5*d.*

Silk—Tsatlee, 20*s.* a 25*s.* 6*d.*; Taysaams, 16*s.* a 21*s.*; Thrown, 18*s.* 6*d.* a 22*s.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
(Since our last Report.)

ARRIVALS.—From Shanghai, at Gravesend, May 10th, *Chrysolis*; 21st, *Donna Anita*. At Deal, May 11th, *Patna*.

DEPARTURES.—For Shanghai, May 9th, *Queen of the Seas*; 10th, *Tung Yu*, (put back); 11th, *Franziska*, (put back), *Weymouth*, *Sillery*; 13th, *Polynesia*, from Liverpool. May 14th, *Excelsior*; 22nd, *Solent*; 23rd. *Florence*, from London. May 22d, *Gharra*, from Cardiff.

CARGO.—Per *Excelsior*, cleared May 14th.—Calicoes, plain 711,000 yards; printed and dyed, 301,004 yards; ultramarine 33 cwt.; woollens and cottons, £3,410; long and short cloths, £1,658; woollen and worsted stuffs, £7,624; beer, £380; bottled beer, £705; cordage, £90; gunpowder, £45; sail-cloth, £370; red wine, 243 gals.; white wine, 1,150 gals.; brandy, 83 gals.; sweetened spirits, 170 gals.; British spirits, 13 gals.; hosiery, caps, gloves, and braces, 50 doz.; cottons, £70; window-glass, 13 cwt.; cigars, 376 lbs.

Per *Solent*, cleared May 22d.—Calicoes, plain, 78,500 yards; printed and dyed, 810 yards; woollens and cottons, £300; woollen and worsted hosiery, £47; long and short cloths, £5,340; beer, £80; bottled beer, £90; British linen, £200; perfumed spirits, 8 gals.

LOADING.—For Shanghai, from L——s, *Florence*, *James Lemon*, and *Transpere*. From Liverpool, *Aerolite*, *Spray of the Ocean*, *Dora*, *Spiridion*, and *Hesperus*.

PASSED ANJER.—From Shanghai to London, —June 7th, *Constantia*; 14th, *Sir George Pollock*. For Shanghai,—June 17th, *Giovanni*, from Cardiff.

His Excellency the Baron Gros, Minister Plenipotentiary and Ambassador Extraordinary from the Emperor of France, and suite left Shanghai on Saturday last in H. I. M. S. *Du Chayla* for the Gulf of Pecheli. On the 10th H. M. S. *Centaur*, and *Rochuck* started to join the expedition at the same place, the former taking Bullocks, Sheep, &c., and the latter the mail. Of H. M. S.

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there now only remain in port the *Furious*, and *Nimrod*, with troop ships *Octavia* and *Iskander Shah*; and of H. I. M. S. *Forte* (in dock), *Dragonne*, *Meurthe*, and chartered ships *Shanghai* and *Hongkong*. All the troops have embarked from Shanghai for the north except 600 of the Loodianah Regiment, 400 of the Royal Marines and about 200 French (principally invalids.) There are also a large number of horses belonging to the French not yet embarked.

U. S. S. *Hartford* with H. E. John E. Ward, Minister, and G. W. Heard, Esq., Secretary of Legation, left on the 9th, and U. S. Steamer *Saginaw* yesterday.

FALL OF THE THE TANG DYNASTY AND THE FAILURE OF THE SILK TRADE,

IN THE 9TH CENTURY.

Parallels have frequently been drawn between the Chinese dynasties, in the particulars of their rise, fall, &c., &c. There are no doubt good reasons for doing this, as the circumstances must be similar, at different eras, among a great people like the Chinese. Between the Tang and the present dynasties, it is thought there may be, in some things, a correspondence or similarity worthy of a passing notice. A single instance will here be referred to, and that one is, the prosperous condition of the silk trade.

The history of this branch of commerce, between foreigners and the Chinese, has not attracted the attention that it ought; but its magnitude, a thousand years ago, is a matter of inference rather than one of positive statistics. Of old under the Tang dynasty, as now under the Manchu, foreign trade flourished greatly. Canfu was then the Emporium where all the merchants from the west resorted, in numbers far exceeding those that now come to all the open port in China.

Precisely where *Canfu* stood we need not stop to enquire. The Great River, or at least a branch of it, once entered the ocean not far from the silk growing region, in the northern part of the province of which Hangchow is now the capital. To Canfu the foreign merchants, Mohamedans chiefly, came in crowds, and there the silk trade flourished for a long series of years, under the illustrious emperors of that house, which gained the throne in A. D. 620. In 860, just one thousand years ago, the government, having become rotten, was fast falling into disorder, and then, as now, some doubtless would fain have propped it up. Its foundations, however, had been already sapped; and in 877, the great and flourishing Emporium, *Canfu*, was sacked. More than a hundred thousand foreigners, *Mohamedans*, *Jews*, *Christians*, and *Parsees*, were massacred.

Nor was this all; for the Insurgent chief, exasperated at the conduct of the foreigners, cut down all the mulberry-trees, effectually checked, and well nigh annihilated all foreign commerce; and thus, as the historian relates, "caused the navigation to be forsaken and the merchants to return in crowds" to their native countries. The failure of the silk trade, for a season, was complete.

The reader will find ample details of these proceedings in Renaudot. A notice of that book may be seen by reference to the Chinese Repository, vol. I. pp. 6, 42.

We subjoin an able letter from a correspondent complaining, and not without apparent justice, of our local policy with regard to the rebels, and of certain doings of the Customs. With regard to the breach of our great national principle of non-intervention as developed in the protection of Shanghai a great deal of misunderstanding exists. We believe that when the idea was first formed of issuing a proclamation to assure resident Chinese that as foreign interests were paramount in this locality it would be necessary to give protection to the city, our authorities had no belief whatever that the rebellion would make such mighty strides. When Shanghai became absolutely threatened, the foreign powers fulfilled that promise, and placed a garrison in the city. We have nothing to complain of in this; we know that Chinese believe in the stability of an English promise, we are proud when we recollect that in matters of unexampled difficulty, such as the arrest of the king of Delhi, the truth and value of our English guarantee were maintained inviolate in spite of all political considerations. The community here are as much to blame as any one that promise of protection was first given; in fact it was given at their desire. We would not for a moment excuse military excursions of an utterly useless character up the country, brought about by inexperienced military advice playing on people who don't understand military matters; but we think the complaint of our correspondent with regard to the occupation of Shanghai is not well founded. Our authorities can still if they are so inclined, officially inform the insurgent chiefs that we shall not allow them to take possession of the city without a struggle, and if after that they come, we shall have an excellent *casus belli*. In fact with all our leaning towards the rebels—a feeling pretty universal here now—distance lends considerable enchantment to the view, and we have no desire to try Chang-mao merits and dispositions as near neighbours. We can well fancy that the struggling hoard of vagabonds who always follow them would be constantly casting longing eyes towards the barbarian wealth; and we should most likely have to do with another army of imperialists as unpleasant in its intercourse as that of 1854.

The complaint about the customs is a far more complicated affair. We cannot but regret that such a vast amount of personal ill-feeling should always be brought to bear on either side. The English Consul and the Chamber of Commerce certainly take their stand on a legal right, which as regards Englishmen, must sooner or later be allowed. But unfortunately the customs have to contend with nationalities of all kinds neither remarkable for honesty nor for the power of their representatives to punish evil doers. If any foreign Consul is so decidedly antagonistic to the institution as to render it pretty certain that smugglers who come under his jurisdiction would get off, it would be a mere farce to compel the custom-house authorities to take their cases before him. But we must add that these authorities might show a somewhat more compliant disposition, and not seek to throw themselves so often in the teeth of all foreign jurisdiction. They will reap a bitter harvest for this sooner or later. The hint that seems to have been administered from the highest authority to the English Consul that as the custom-house is a young and struggling institution great indulgence should be granted to it is somewhat curious, and will lead to the spoiling of the child whom it is intended to benefit; for all must acknowledge that this youthful institution is somewhat precocious already, and will require regulating before long. But the difficulties in this mixed system are so great, and the interests at stake so various, that we really don't see any clear way of getting over the stumbling blocks that will be constantly springing up. We can only hope that the practical common sense of all parties will eventually decide on some method that will give general satisfaction, and that as the present ill-feeling gradually dies away, merchants will find it to their advantage to stand well with the customs, and the customs with all the foreign authorities.

SHANGHAI, 10*th July*, 1860.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—In No. 519 of your paper there were prominently brought to the notice of your readers two subjects of great present and prospective importance to the foreign mercantile community of Shanghai, and through them, to the general European and American Trade with China; namely, the "Rebels" and the "Customs."

Although it is usual in newspaper correspondence, to confine the subject of any one letter to but one particular point, yet, in the present "situation," to use an expression of our gallant French Allies, both these matters are so intimately blended in themselves, and of such moment to all connected with the trade of the port, that I trust I may be allowed to make a few observations on both, without going through the formality of twice addressing you.

To begin therefore with the "Rebels."—The principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of foreign states has been followed out by the British Government for several years, and the propriety thereof has been continuously recommending itself to all intelligent Englishmen; may I therefore ask upon what grounds our local authorities have taken upon themselves the very serious responsibility of lately departing from said principle, by sending troops in various directions into the country, several miles from the settlement, and vessels-of-war up the river, with the acknowledged view of aiding the Imperial power and preventing the Rebels from taking Shanghai city? I am aware I may be answered, that the Military and Naval Commanders deemed such a course requisite for the protection of the-settlement; but Sir, would it not have been much more in accordance with the great and just principle above alluded to, for the said authorities to have sent out a competent person to meet the rebels, and to explain to them that as the Foreign settlement would incur if they meddled in the quarrel now going on—but the active support which the Taotai has received from our authorities, has had the natural effect of inducing him entirely to disregard said notice of the Consul, for it is reported, and I believe truly, that on Monday last the 9th, twenty-nine foreign sailors deserted from their ships in the harbour, having been allured by the promise of high pay, to put themselves under the orders of agents of the Taotai, and to assist the Imperial soldiers against the rebels. If this be brought to his (the Taotai's) notice by our Consul, he will be able to reply, that he is but doing the same as our Military and Naval authorities have done, in employing Europeans against the rebels, a reply, which will be exceedingly difficult for our authorities to answer—and thus, by departing from an acknowledged principle, the representatives of the British Government, by acting in one way and notifying in the opposite, are lowering the prestige of the English name on the one hand, while on the other, the acts of mercenaries are spreading feelings of ill-will in the minds of the natives against the private members of our community; as it cannot, for a moment, be supposed that the Chinese populace can discriminate between the character of individual Foreigners.

I think Mr. Editor, that the Mercantile Community of Shanghai should meet publicly, to express their opinion of the extremely dangerous policy now being pursued, and to recommend to our Ambassador the withdrawal of the Troops from the city and outlying posts, and their concentration within the bounds of the Settlement; for, if the Rebels took the City, it cannot for one moment be supposed that they, having no artillery, could injure the settlement from the city walls, or that, with our present large forces, they could get within our limits to do us any harm (even if they, be so disposed, which is more than doubtful) by small arms or otherwise. If this course were adopted, I believe, not only would all chance of present danger, and of future, in our relations with the Chinese be removed, but that the trade of the province would in a very short time revive to a very great extent, perhaps indeed to its normal state, from the very fact of the Rebels being now in actual possession of its most important trading emporia-and only interrupting the ordinary course of affairs in their hostility to the Imperial Government. Surely, if the Rebels held the city and collected the Custom revenues (which we might consent to pay to them, less 50 per cent to be lodged with our Consulate against British Custom Claims) they would quickly establish that order and confidence in the Province which the Imperialists are certainly now quite unable to do, and as a natural sequence of such order, trade would revive.

To turn to the second subject alluded to in the commencement, viz. the "Customs"

The correspondence published by you last week on this head will have put the public in possession of the facts of the case, and they need not be again entered into here; but I would seriously ask my mercantile English brother-residents whether or not they be content to forego their right as Englishmen to have all matters in dispute in which they may be concerned settled in the Consular Court, and according to English law? This, Sir, is the real gist of the papers which appeared last Saturday, they showing that under present circumstances, the foreign Custom House officials have the irresponsible power of confiscation of goods and moreover hinting, which I believe to be actually the fact, that they participate pecuniarily in part of the proceeds of sale of such confiscations.

The frailty of human nature under strong and continuous temptation is proverbial, and what, I would ask, is there to prevent the participation in proceeds of seizures, ultimately becoming a main cause of frivolous pretexts of slight and inadvertent irregularities on the part of the owners of goods, being used as a just cause for confiscation?—If however the English merchants could put any such matter in the hands of the Consul he would be completely protected when innocent, punished when guilty, and the Customs officials could, in such cases, participate with a clear conscience in any pecuniary share which might fall to them in the value of the goods legally condemned.

We ought to be particularly careful in guarding against

> The little rift within the lover's lute,
> Or little pitted speck in garner'd fruit,
> That, rotting inward slowly moulders all,

especially as this port is likely to become the most extensive depôt of trade with China, when the present political difficulties have passed by, and take every care to see that no infraction whatever of our rights as English be submitted to from the Customs Authorities native or foreign

If the meeting I have spoken of above be held, this matter should also be discussed, and steps taken to induce H. M.'s Superintendent of Trade to put it on a satisfactory footing, both on present and future considerations. Should this fail, we have the House of Commons to appeal to wherein, as is well known, "China-interests" are strongly represented.

The papers of the South (with which by the way I should be extremely sorry to see that of our model-settlement in any way identified) are continually asserting that the present Custom-house arrangements are a pet scheme of Lord Elgin and the Hon. Mr. Bruce. Such an idea appears hardly entertainable, but if it be true it may perhaps furnish a clue to our anomalous support of Imperial authority here, while at war with it in the North.—I am Sir, your obedient servant,

D. M.

Rebels.—A correspondent has brought us a proclamation of the Shanghai Hsiens, issued on Wednesday evening stating that a despatch had been received from Chang-shoo, announcing the reconquest of Nankin by T'sêng-kwo-fan and a hundred thousand men. Other smaller places are likewise mentioned as having fallen into imperialist hands, and the conqueror is now reported in the city of Changchow; sooner or later, says the Hsien, Soochow will be the object of their march, and he therefore calls on people of all sorts and conditions to make warlike preparations to resists the rebels, &c. This news as far as Nankin is concerned is utterly unworthy of belief, and we are inclined to think, with several intelligent Chinamen, that it is merely a ruse to inspire the people with a spirit of resistance to insurgents. This same Hsien issued a proclamation a few days since exhorting the people to search for and slay with all their might and main any rebels hovering about this district. If the people are well organized and drilled, says he, the rebels will not dare to approach; but that if they take a place they seize on all likely young men and make them fight their battles, while all handsome women are reserved for a more deplorable fate. The proclamation ends as usual with a promise that merit shall be reported to the emperor, who will on the return of peace reward, &c.

H. E. the Taotai has likewise issued a proclamation telling the people that rebels are very close, but that they need not fear to go and fight, as foreign soldiers are at Sungkiang, and that foreigners have allied themselves with the Chinese troops for the defence of the gates. When the new arrangements (in the north) are completed, eternal friendship will exist between Chinese and foreign troops; meanwhile the people should not only continue their daily occupations, but should also look after spreaders of evil reports, &c., who will be immediately punished.

It appears that some soldiers who were sent by the Taotai to Minghang began at once to plunder a pawnshop. In answer to the remonstrance of their officers these brave imperialists threatened them with murder. Having collected the plunder, they embarked on some boats and fled, leaving the officers to return to the Taotai with the proprietor of the establishment. The latter unfortunate was desired to return home and await the recapture of Soochow, when all guilty parties should be punished and indemnity granted!

The violence offered by the rebels to women about Sze-king, Ke-pao, and Wang-wa-chiao induced some twelve of the literati and gentlemen there to collect forces for their chastisement. The only uniform was to be a band of twisted hay round the waist, and about 3,000 men assembled. The Taotai sent them money, arms, and powder, and ordered 500 men to proceed to their assistance. Three battles are reported to have been fought by these people, which all ended in defeat of the insurgents. In the first of these engagements no Chang-maos, or insurgents proper, were present, but merely an unfortunate band of captives who were compelled to go out and fight. Even these were defeated not so much by imperialists as by the assistance of foreigners who had a wonderful advantage over them in their fire arms and ships. The Chang-maos compel their captives to unplait their tails and wear them spread over their foreheads to make them resemble rebels. From all accounts another trick resorted to by the conquerors of Soochow is not unworthy of notice. On the capture of a young vigorous man a piece is cut from the sole of his foot quite enough to prevent him from running away. By the time this is healed, the victim's hair has grown long, which stamps him as an insurgent, but even then, should he attempt unsuccessfully to escape, the characters 太平天國 *T'ai ping t'ien kwoh*, (great peaceful heavenly kingdom) are tatooed on his cheek! A man with this mark was the other day examined by acting Governor General Hsüeh. He had voluntarily surrendered himself, and gave a very straightforward statement. But with that wisdom peculiar to China mandarins, Hsüeh condemned him to death, and it was only at the earnest intercession of the Chehsien that he was set at liberty. The poor unfortunate captives are moreover compelled to cut grass for the insurgent's horses, and perform menial offices for their captors.

We would advise our readers to receive the news furnished by our own and other Chinese correspondents with considerable caution. The fact that they have to tell of rebel news, generally successes, is enough with them to justify all exaggeration. They are especially fond of reporting great slaughters and bloodshed, and so have to a great extent excited the indignation of foreigners against the insurgents now spreading over the country. If our readers will take the trouble to look a little into the circumstance and conditions which surround the Changmaos in their onward course, we think that all will agree that the amount of life-destruction committed by them is but little more than one would expect from the exigencies of their position, and not much more than would take place, under similar circumstances, in an European revolution, or even protracted war. And first of all we would make a sweeping deduction from the tale of carnage furnished by Chinese newsmongers. We know enough of the veracity of the Chinese nation to be instantly justified in this, even were there nothing extraordinary to induce suspicion of exaggeration on their part. When the very existence of a body of insurgents, seventy or a hundred miles off, is signal enough to induce the inhabitants of a large city to desert and hide over the country, and to place their magistrates in a helpless position, we may be quite sure that reports of the dreaded foe will be fearful in the extreme. We must consider too that the number of inhabitants in the cities, towns, and villages on the rebel line of march should be numbered by millions, and that throughout this march the rebels have had occasional hard sieges and fights with imperial soldiers, and always a desultory and vexatious opposition from country people and braves. All the residents here know what a huge place Soochow was before its fall, and what an immense population it had; other places conquered by the rebels are equally large; how can we wonder that in the subjugation of so populous a country very much blood should be spilt? Take the *bonâ fide* history of any brilliant European campaign, in which a great general commanded, and the best disciplined troops fought, and you will find with the fact that in the hour of conquest the best troops can't be kept from excess of the grossest kind, an immense record of killed and wounded. But in European warfare we endeavour to hide all the horrors under a cover of pomp and glory. We see or hear of brilliant charges, actions, and assaults; the list of casualties may be very large, but the first care of the victor is to hide the indications of the carnage as far as possible by burying the dead. In China, during the progress of the insurrection, on the contrary, wherever a man falls there he lies, his friends are too scattered or helpless to bury him; and the streets of Soochow and Hangchow probably present no worse a spectacle than the streets of Sebastopol or Badajoz must have presented before the dead were removed at the time these cities were taken.

Then let us consider other causes of slaughter and devastation, over which the Chang-maos had no control. There is no doubt, from a specimen we had here, that the rumour of an intended visit from rebels sets the mandarins at work at their favorite employment of decapitating. The number of victims thus killed must have been very large indeed at Soochow. Then come, as at the last-named place, internal commotions, which in a threatened city are very destructive to human life. The near approach of the rebel force is the signal for a dismal panic. Knowing with what indifference the Chinese look on death, and what destructive fear seizes on people, especially women, on these occasions, we are not surprised at the large number of suicides. Swarms of local vagabonds plunder and murder in all directions without being Changmaos, and probably without any authority from them. At last the genuine rebels establish themselves in the city, and the first we hear of it is that order is being forthwith restored. Doubtless they find themselves compelled to use the sword somewhat ruthlessly, but only for what they think their absolute safety. The city may be almost deserted, and the number of corpses, from all the causes enumerated, may be lying about in hideous abundance; but it is hardly fair to attribute such scenes to the inordinate cruelty and love of bloodshed of the Chang-maos.

We Englishmen, when we hear of insurgent doings in China, are inclined to shudder, because happily such deeds are unusual with us. But we should remember that the value of life in China is not the same as in Europe; here we may say that the only punishment inflicted for offences of the graver kind is death; decapitation is as common just now throughout the empire, for offences of all kinds, as hanging was in the west of England after Jeffries had been there. We are shocked at the sight of unburied trunks, and rightly so, and if many are visible, are inclined indignantly to protest against what strikes us as a merciless massacre. But don't let us put it all down to the account of the rebels; the imperialists are most likely responsible for a good deal. We have had down here a pretty good idea given us of the merciless character of the imperial measures, and were probably saved more horrors by the remonstrance of our officials. Don't let us wonder that the rebels are fighting their enemies with their own weapons, for no mercy is ever shewn by the imperialists to a Chang-mao, or a person suspected of disloyalty. The cowardice and bloodthirsty disposition of the imperialists was well shewn up by Ho Kwei Ching in his retreat from Changchau, nor do we think that anything worse than a Governor-General firing on his own people can be brought against the rebels. Can we wonder that the Chang-maos take their revenge? Are revolutions in Europe so devoid of carnage? Some of our readers must have been in Europe in 48, and others have read of the revolution in 1793. This mail has brought us some particulars of the beginning of an insurrection in Italy, which promises to be as merciless, for the size of the kingdom, as the Chinese one. The Chang-maos and Garibaldi are fighting for the same cause, but under different ideas, hopes, and aspects. The bloodshed in Italy will be forgotten in the glory of success, and it would be as well if we could forget the repulsive aspect of the revolution here, in consideration of the end to which it is aiming.

There is a camp of a thousand Chinamen at Lo-kia-wan, outside the west gate, under the command of a captain remarkable at once for his bravery and wisdom. A soldier of his company who refused to give the proper price for some charcoal, of which he had got possession, was sentenced to death, but the sentence was afterwards commuted to a hundred blows. The other soldiers applauded the strict justice of their commander and Kotowed three times to him. At this place a soldier was smoking opium, and during the enjoyment of his favourite drug, set fire to his tent, destroying it and another. A great alarm was raised that the rebels had assailed the camp, and the utmost consternation prevailed. But the small Solomon above alluded to caused a strict investigation which led to

☞ *See Supplement.*

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NINGPO SHIPPING LIST.

July — ARRIVED.

3,—Siwa, (Ham. bq.), Brossen, Hongkong.
4,—Saginaw, (U. S. str.), Schneck, Shanghai.
5,—Mathilde, (Dan. sch.) Claussen, Ningteck.

June — DEPARTED.

5,—Saginaw, (U. S. str.) Schneck, Chusan.
6,—Spray, (Br. sch.), Farr, Chinchew.
6,—Harburg, (Han. bq.), ——, Hongkong.
6,—Main, (Ham. sch.), Friedrichsen, Chinchew.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Henry Miller, (Br. bq.), H. M. Gun-boat Kestrel, Podesta, (Han. bq.), L. E. Ashby, (Am. bq.), Snipe, (Br. bg.), Gazelle, (Br. sch.)

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

RED BUOY off the Spit of Hakodate, lies about 1¾ Cables to the Southward of the position of the former Spar Buoy, in 5 fms. low water, spring tides, with the

Tangent of White Bluff, S. by. W. ¾ W.
Hakodate Peak, S. ½ E.
Tzuki Point, S.S.E ½ E.
Kamida Flag Staff, E. ½ S.
Round Knob, N.N.E. ¾ E.

Upper Right Tangent of Fir Trees nearly in line with centre angle of New Fort: and small peak, (845 feet) West of Hakodate Peak, midway between two shoulders of high land.

True Copy,

C. PEMBERTON HODGSON,
Consul.

British Consulate, Hakodate,
29th March, 1860.

N.B.—For Sailing Directions see the latest edition of the China Pilot, and Lieut. Maury's Chart.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

U. S. S. *Powhatan*, YOKUHAMA BAY,
January 20th, 1860.

SIR,—I herewith send you the *position* of a very dangerous Reef which was seen by us on our passage from Hongkong to this place during the present month.

As I cannot find it laid-down upon any of our charts, I have to beg that you will give it publicity (under the name of "*Powhatan Reef*,") for the benefit of those who navigate these seas.—I am, sir, very respectfully, your obdt. servt.,

ROBT. BOYD, JR.

POSITION of a reef seen by the *Powhatan*, U. S. Steam-frigate, upon her passage from Hongkong to Yedo Bay,—

S. W. Point of Volcano Island N. W.
East Point ,, do. do. N. ½ W.
East Point, Fake Sima (Apollos) N. E. ½ N.

which gives the Latitude about 30° 41′ 00″ N., and Longitude about 130° 19′ 00″ E.

These bearings are taken from the centre rock, which is about fifteen or twenty feet high. Other rocks were seen, either *awash* or a few feet above the level of the sea stretching out from the centre rock about three quarters of a mile.

There are also some reefs extending to the distance of about three quarters of a mile from the Eastern and North Eastern Points of Volcano Island and a rocky spit from the East Point of Fake Sima (Apollos) of about a quarter of a mile in extent which I do not find upon any charts in my possession.

ROBT. BOYD, JR.,
Lieutenant U. S. Navy,
Acting Master U. S. S. "Powhatan."

SHANGHAI LIBRARY.

Books received this mail.

270—The Great Tribulation, by Dr. Cumming.
271—The Rights of Nations, by Count Mamiami.
272—The Antiseptic Treatment.
273—Smith's Law of Husband and Wife.
274—Dr. Wilson's Preservation of Health.
370—Leigh Hunt's Poetical Works.
377—St. Stephens, a Poem.
378—A Man's Heart, a Poem, by C. MacKay, [L.L.D.
1778—Rural Life in Bengal.
1279—Brazil, by Jas. Wetherel.
1280—English woman in Italy, by Mr. Gretton.
1281—Church Life in Australia, by Rev. T. Binny.
1282—British Columbia, by W. C. Hazlitt.
2377—Twenty Years in the Church, by Rev. J. Pycroft.
2378—Anecdote Biography, by J. Timbs.
2379—Here and There in London.
2380—Strength of Nations.
2381—Silk and Scarlet, by "The Druid."
2382—Rifle Clubs, by W. H. Russell.
1953—The Mill on the Floss, by Geo. Elliot, 3 [vols.
1954—When the Snow falls, 2 vols.
1955—Millicent Neville, 2 vols.
1956—Flood Field, by W. H. Maxwell.
1957—Chances and Changes, 1 vol.
1958—Billets and Bivouacks.
1959—The Comic Sketch Book, by John Pook.
1960—Sam Slick in Texas.
1961—Life in a Steamer, by Sam Slick.
1962—Dottings of a Lounger.
1963—Phases of Love, translated by G. H. Kings- [by.
1964—Temptation and Atonement.

Shanghai, 29th June, 1860.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAPAN.

(From the Chinese Repository, 1834-1851.)

ITS geographical situation and extent;—Government, laws, manners, customs and literature;—Intercourse with Foreign nations;—Origin of the Japanese, their early history and national character, &c., &c., &c.

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Shanghai, 17th May, 1859.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
July 7	Roseneath	B. brig	256	Grant	Austl'a ν Amoy	July 1	Coals	Turner and Co
.. 7	Tory	B. bark	451	Bennett	Swatow	June23	Sundries	Knoop and Co
.. 7	Emperor	B. bark	337	Hodson	Sunderland	Jan 26	Coals	Dent and Co
.. 7	Saginaw	U S str.	456	J. P. Schenck	Ningpo			
.. 7	Magna Bona	B. ship	584	Tyson	Swansea	Dec 18	Coals	Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 7	Celestial	B. ship	494	Brail	Macao	June24	R'tans &c	Gilman and Co
.. 8	Shanghai	B. str.		Townsend	Chefoo			Chartd. by H I M Govt.
.. 8	Boyarine [H I R M	corv		Maydell				
.. 9	Ta Yung	B. str.	124	Filleul	Ningpo	July 8	Ballast	Shaw, Brothers and Co
.. 10	Earl of Chester	B. bark		Nancollis				Gilman and Co
.. 10	Ballarat	B. ship		Jones	London	Feb 18	General	Fletcher and Co
.. 10	Memnon	A. ship	739	Freeman	Liverpool	Mar 6	do	Augustine Heard & Co
.. 10	Swallow	A. ship	1435	Morton	New York	Mar 14	do	Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 11	Geo. Warren	A. ship	387	Sewell	Hongkong			Wetmore, Williams & Co
.. 11	Indianola	Bre.sch	189	Haeslop	*Put back*		Sun., &c.	Siemssen and Co
.. 11	Yang-tsze	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Hongkong	July —	Op., &c.	Dent and Co
.. 11	Barrom	Du. bk		Kruymel	do	June23	Sundries	Order
.. 11	Carrington	A. ship			Liverpool	Mar 1	Coals	H I M Government
.. 11	Kit Carson	A. ship			do	.. 1	do	H I M Government
.. 11	Oriental	B. bark		Macey	Hongkong		Sundries	Wetmore, Williams & Co
.. 11	Prins Hendrik	Du. bk	381	Verpool	Swansea	Dec 10	Coals	Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 12	Armenian [H M	tr.-str.		Fowler	Ta-lien-hwan			H M Government
.. 12	Formosa	B. str.	450	Browne	Hongkong*	July 8	Op., &c.	W. R. Dalziel, P.&O. Agt
.. 12	Contest	A. str.		Laen	do			Chartd. by H I M Govt.
.. 12	Canton	B. bark			Dundee		Coals	Jardine, Matheson & Co

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
July 7	Constantin Ralli	Fr. sh.	503	Rampal	Chefoo	Stores	H I M Government
.. 7	Bald Eagle	A. ship	1320	Nickel	do		Augustine Heard and Co
.. 7	St. Clair	Fr. bk	398	Merle	do		H I M Government
.. 7	Mitraille [H I M	g.-boat		Duval	do		
.. 7	Du Chayla [H I M	st.-fri.		Tricault	do		
.. 7	Henry & Oscar	Ha. bk	289	Kier	Swatow	Sun., &c.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 7	Scotland	B. str.	759	Kendall	Ta-lien-hwan	Ballast	Chartered by H M Government
.. 9	Le Feong	B. str.	300	Baker	North		H I M Government
.. 9	Thunder	B. str.	700	Dennis			H M Government
.. 9	Tinos	A. bark	527	Bennett	Swatow	Sundries	Lindsay and Co
.. 9	Elizabeth	B. schr	146	Williams	Ningpo	Stores	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 9	Hartford [U S	st.-sl		C. Lowndes	Japan		
.. 10	Matilda	A. ship	689	Lee	Amoy	Sun., &c.	Russell and Co
.. 10	Granada	A. schr	331	Taylor	Nagasaki	do	Howard and Co
.. 10	Centaur [H M	st.-sl.		E. D'O. D'A Aplin	Ta-lien-hwan		
.. 11	Boyarine [H I R M	corv		Maydell	Gulf of Pechell		
.. 11	Competitor	A. ship	571	Hildreth	Hongkong	Sun., &c.	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 11	Templeman	B. bark	344	Balmanno	Nagasaki	do	A. R. Tilby
.. 11	Mary & Louisa	A. bark	497	Jones	Kanagawa	do	Russell and Co
.. 12	Zingari	B. str.	167	Byrme	Ningpo	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 12	Berwick Walls	B. ship	662	Findlay	North		Chartered by H I M Government
.. 12	Amilie	Fr. sh.	679	Argamania	do		H I M Government
.. 12	Joseph André	Fr. bk	381	Jeanselme	do		Chartered by H I M Govt.
.. 12	Juno	Ha. bk	262	Tell	Amoy	Sun., &c.	Wetmore, Williams and Co
.. 12	Maryland	A. bark	193	Crosby	Fuchau	do	Frazar and Co
.. 13	Yang-tsze	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Hongkong	Ballast	Dent and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Alma	June11	Fr. bk			H I M Government		
Amelia	June24	Fr. bk	300	Griand	H I M Government		
Armenian	July 12	tr.-str.		Fowler	H. M. Government..........		
Bacchante	June18	B. ship	717	Cobb	Chartered by H I M Government		
Ballarat	July 10	B. ship		Jones	Fletcher and Co		
Barrom	July 11	Du. bk		Kruymel	Order		
Branscombe	June28	B. bark	481	Anderson	Bower, Hanbury and Co.......	Manila	Early
Burgermeister Duckwitz	June16	Bre. bk	327	Miesegades	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong&W'poa	Imdt.
Canton	July 12	B. bark			Jardine, Matheson and Co....		
Carin	June19	Swe. sh	952	Matern	Harkort and Co		
Carrington	July 11	A. ship			H I M Government		
Celestial	July 7	B. ship	494	Brait	Gilman and Co		
Charmer	June13	A. ship	1055	Lucas	Augustine Heard and Co		
Clio	June29	Bre. bk	470	Pröhling	Harkort and Co	Hkong&W'poa	cld 11th
Clovis	June18	Fr. sh.			H I M Government		
Contest	July 12	A. str.		Laen	Chartered by H I M Government		
Dennis Hill	June20	B. bark	348	Atkin	Dent and Co	Hongkong	Early
Derwent	July 1	B. bark	362	Halling	Siemssen and Co		
Earl of Chester	July 10	B. bark		Nancollis	Gilman and Co		
Electric	June18	B. bark	497	Spirott	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co		
Emperor	July 7	B. bark	337	Hodson	Dent and Co		
Formosa	July 12	B. str.	450	Browne	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong*	17th inst
Formosa	June25	Fr. bk			Order		
G. B. Carr	June25	Swe. sh	622	Kollinius	H I M Government		
Geo. Warren	July 11	A. ship	387	Sewell	Wetmore, Williams and Co....		
Glenese	June24	B. ship	746	Hutton	Dent and Co		
Gold Finder	June28	Sia. bk		Cordeiro	A. R. Tilby		
Gustaf	June24	Swe. bg	280	Hellström	Meynard, Cousin & Cie		
Hannah Salkeld	July 1	B. bark	503	Heselton	Captain	*Unknown*	cld 6th
Helen Ewing	June13	B. ship	759	Pender	Gibb, Livingston and Co......	Hongkong	Imdt.
Heroes of Alma	June 4	B. ship	557	Silk	Gibb, Livingston and Co......	Hongkong	Imdt.
H. Liduina	June18	Du. bk	446	Brink	Wm. Hargreaves		
Ida	June24	Rus.bk	415	Nykopp	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent		
Indianola	July 11	Bre.sch	189	Haeslop	Siemssen and Co		
Iskander Shah (30)	June23	B. ship	777	Fowler	Chartered by H M Govt.......		
Jubilee	June 1	B. ship	764	Jones	Fletcher and Co	London	cld 13th
Kate Hastings	June27	A. bark	446	Kingman	Chartered by H I M Government	Chefoo	
Kit Carson	July 11	A. ship			H I M Government		
Louisa	July 1	B. schr	95	Russell	Order		
Madras	July 5	Fr. sh.	1206	Le Dendiz	Order		
Magna Bona	July 7	B. ship	584	Tyson	Bower, Hanbury and Co.......		
Mandarin	June11	A. ship	726	Parrott	Augustine Heard & Co	Hongkong	
Mary R. Mitford	June29	B. bark	519	Leadley	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
May Queen	June22	A. ship	619	Jordan	Bower, Hanbury and Co	Swatow	Early
McLeod	June12	B. ship	1366	Johnson	H I M Government		
Memnon	July 10	A. ship	739	Freeman	Augustine Heard and Co......	Chefoo	cld 13th
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	MacDonnell	Chartered by H I M Govt	*Unknown*	cld 26May
Millbrook	June17	B. bark	325	Barron	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Morayshire	June21	B. ship	832	Mathers	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Nabob	June25	B. ship	640	Jones	Wm. Hargreaves............		
N. B. Palmer	July 2	A. ship	1399	Low	Olyphant and Co............		
Nerbudda	July 1	B. bark	428	Will	Order		
Neville	June13	B. ship	715	Kerr	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Kanagawa	cld 13th
Nimrod	Dec 13	B. bark	234				
Oriental	July 11	B. bark		Macey	Wetmore, Williams and Co....		
Princess Charlotte	July 6	Du. bg	266	Hill	Russell and Co		
Prins Hendrik	July 11	Du. bk	381	Verpool	Bower, Hanbury and Co.......		
Progressive Age	Apr 27	A. brig	296	Holmes	Augustine Heard and Co	Hongkong	
Pruth	June29	B. bark	363	Hutton	Lindsay and Co		
Ranee	June 5	B. ship	640	McIlurath	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Richard Busteed	May 5	A. ship	661	Stephenson	Augustine Heard and Co......		
Roseneath	July 7	B. brig	256	Grant	Turner and Co..............		
Rosetta	June18	B. ship	407	Milldrum	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Salacia	June13	B. ship	449	Locke	Lindsay and Co		
St. Louis	July 4	A. str.	700	Hatchison	Wetmore, Williams and Co....		
Sunbeam	June15	B. ship	442	Barge	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Swatow	cld 12th
Swallow	July 10	A. ship	1435	Morton	Bower, Hanbury and Co.......		
Ta Yung	July 9	B. str.	124	Filleul	Shaw, Brothers and Co	*Tug*	
Tory	July 7	B. bark	451	Bennett	Knoop and Co..............		
Twee Jeannes	June29	Du. bk	572	Van der Wint	Wetmore, Williams and Co....	Hongkong	
William Mitchell	July 6	B. ship	610	Riddock	Holliday, Wise and Co		

[71 *Merchant Vsls.*] * At daylight with the Mails for Europe.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Furious	H M pd-whl st-fri	16	..	..	O. J. Jones	400
Nimrod	H M dispt-boat	6	..	..	R. J. Wynniatt	180
Octavia (15)	H M transport ..	..	..	..		..
Roebuck	H M sc st sloop	6	551	120	P Marten	350
Dragonne..................	H I M gun-boat	..	..	..	Lieut Galey..............	..
Forte	H I M frigate ..	..	..	..	de Tanouarn	..
Hongkong	H I M steamer	..	..	..	de Montpezat	..
Meurthe	H I M steamer	..	..	..	Jauréguiberry	..
Shanghai (B. str.)	chd. by H I M govt	..	..	..	Townsend	..
Saginaw	U S steamer	5	456	45	James P Schenck	105
Nyaisnick	H I R M dispt-bt	..	..	..	Selivanoff................	..

RECEIVING SHIPS—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592	Keppell	P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Bennett	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Empress, 8th Oct.; Thor, 12th Mar.; Assyrian, 27th do.; James Paton, 1st May.; Excelsior, 14th do.; Solent, 22d do.; and Florence, 23d do.

Liverpool—Charlotte Ann, 10th Mar.; Horizon, 13th do.; Pleiades, 14th do.; Ocean Gem, 20th do.; Mirage, 30th do.; Cambalu, 4th Apr.; Queen of May, 14th do.; Kate Carnie, and Premier, 26th do.; Jumna, 6th May; Polynesia, 7th do.; Queen of the Seas, 9th do.; Tung Yu, 10th do., (put back); Franziska, (put back), Weymouth, and Sillery, 11th do.

Cardiff—Giovanni, 10th Feb.; Gabalwa, 26th Mar.; Revere, 4th Apr.; Sultan, 6th do.; Isaac Bell, 10th do.; Magnolia, 22d do.; Africa, and Palma, 25th do.; John W. White, 27th do.; and Main, 1st May.; Gharra, 22d do.

Gravesend—Anglo-Saxon, 8th Apr.; Ocean Mail, 14th do.; Wagoola, 19th do.; and Wynaud, 21st do.

Newcastle—Eva, 3d Apr.

Dungeness—Lady F. Hastings, 2d departure, 6th Jan. *Plymouth*—Bucephalus, 8th June.

Shields—Britannia, 28th July; Rosina, 27th Dec.; Standard, 7th Apr.; and Cleveland.

Bourdeaux—Rosa Droutet, 20th Jan.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

		Jany.	Feby.	March	April	May	June	July	Augt.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1850		7	13	6	5	3 & 24	24	24	15	28	22	24	29
1851		none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	3
1852		6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853	Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 28	none	10	20
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	28	none
	Bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	22
1855	Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	3	4	4	8	13
1856	Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	8	13	9 & 10
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857	Monthly	4	11	5	7	6 & 30	—	14 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
	Bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	21	14	12	18	28	24	—
1858	Monthly	3	} 16 {	5	5	2 & 28	24	28	26	25	31	30	—
	Bi-monthly	1 & 25		24	—	2 & 12	12	12	11	14	15	17	16
1859	Monthly	1	3	8	2	1 & 26	—	29	29	26	29	—	5 & 31
	Bi-monthly	21	17	23	15	14	12	15	12	13	15	22	22
1860	Monthly	..	3	2 & 31	29	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bi-monthly	20	15	17	17	14	..	11 & 12	..	..	..	..	..

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June.	Total Black	Total Green	TEA Total Pounds	SILK Total Bales
1844-45	....	....	3,800,627	6,433
1845-46	....	....	12,459,988	15,192
1846-47	....	....	12,494,140	15,972
1847-48	....	....	15,711,142	21,176
1848-49	....	....	18,303,074	18,134
1849-50	....	....	22,363,370	15,237
1850-51	....	....	36,722,540	17,243
1851-52	....	....	57,675,000	20,631
1852-53	....	....	69,431,000	28,076
1853-54	....	....	50,343,847	58,319
1854-55	45,385,816	34,835,429	80,221,245	53,965
1855-56	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,966	57,463
1856-57	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160
1857-58	23,978,114	25,988,327	51,317,003	66,391
1858-59	....	....	39,133,939	85,970
1859-60	25,663,666	27,800,105	53,463,771	67,874

Year ending 30th June.	TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND. Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total lbs.	SILK Total Bales	TO THE UNITED STATES. Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total lbs.	SILK Total Bales
1847-48	....	....	11,372,141	19,117	226,626	1,514,151	1,740,787	.....
1848-49	....	....	12,310,363	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
1849-50	....	....	13,867,497	13,102	1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
1850-51	....	....	21,087,816	15,325	2,751,899	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
1851-52	....	....	31,225,000	20,339	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298
1852-53	....	....	38,664,100	24,903	2,934,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	534
1853-54	....	....	29,856,158	55,185	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,074
1854-55	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	52,965	1,154,373	22,584,368	23,738,881	.....
1855-56	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,275	289,442	20,650,537	20,939,979	1,188
1856-57	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,523	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637
1857-58	22,415,292	7,212,648	29,627,940	67,391	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608
1858-59	10,065,638	6,914,724	16,980,382	83,330	580,753	18,907,288	19,488,041	2,500
1859-60	23,098,813	8,522,391	31,621,204	66,320	659,401	17,639,987	18,299,388	1,554

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July, 1859, to 30th June, 1860.*

Destination.	BLACK TEA lbs.	GREEN TEA lbs.	TEA. Total lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN, *direct*, ...	23,098,813	8,522,391	31,621,204	19,084
UNITED STATES.	659,401	17,639,987	18,299,388	1,554
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.	531,006	380,805	911,811	....
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES, ...	48,533	386,330	434,863	....
THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.	1,105,398	66,964	1,172,362	} 47,099
COASTWISE.	217,275	803,628	1,020,903	
MANILA.	240	....	240	137
Total	25,663,666	27,800,105	53,463,771	67,874

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *the* CONTINENT *of* EUROPE, *and* INDIA, *direct, and* COASTWISE,—*from 1st July, 1860, to date,*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Raw China	Raw Japan	Thrown	TOTAL bales	Coarse	Waste	Cocoons
July 1	Pekin, str., ...	759	.. Hongkong ..	1,319	......	......	1,319	......	......	......

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES.

From 1st July, 1860, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Raw Silk peculs	Other Silk	Silk Piece Goods pieces
......	......	......	......	......	......	......

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN *(direct,)*—*from 1st July, 1860.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Oolung	Flowery Pekoe	Sorts including Japan Tea	TOTAL Black lbs	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Imperial	Gunpowder	TOTAL Green lbs	GRAND TOTAL lbs
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,—*from 1st July, 1860.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Oolung	Flowery Pekoe	Sorts	TOTAL Black lbs	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Imperial	Gunpowder	TOTAL Green lbs	GRAND TOTAL lbs
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

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